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The Danger From Trusts.

Our attention is attracted to a serious and thoughtful paper on the subject of trusts, contributed to the "Philadelphia Record' by Mr. Frederic J. Whiting, of the "Boston United States Investor." In it, this able writer on financial and economic subjects takes the ground that the general public is afraid of the great combinations of industrial capital for reasons which are not good, and fail to see the real danger involved in their existence as at present constituted and organized. At the same time, he regards the problem as one which will solve itself.

Mr. Whiting appears thoroughly to agree with Mr. H. O. Havemeyer in the latter's declaration that the "protective tariff is the mother of trusts." He says that "our tariff policy has had a great deal to do with bringing about the present trust movement," and that protective tariffs were enacted by this Government for the purpose of stimulating manufacturing in the United States, but they did their work too well. "They aimed to give domestic manufacturers complete control of the home market." For a long time the profits from manufacturing were very large, This was an incentive to the constant investment of new money in the interest, and hence American manufacturers, completely protected against foreign competition, had to sustain a fierce competition at home. "The benefits from protection," says Mr. Whiting, "would have been greater even than actually was the case had it not been for incompetent and wasteful management on the part of our manufacturers. There was not that regard for economy in the cost of operating the plant, nor that skill in meeting trade needs, that were such marked characteristics of foreign manufacturers. The general intelligence of American mill owners was not inferior to that of foreign manufacturers. The trouble was that we relied on the tariff to make good all our shortco...ings." And that is what crank tariff statesmen of the Hoar and Grosvenor school are doing bound to outstrip the comparatively today. On this point the paper under tells a story already well known to economists, but not yet understood by the general business public. It reads

"We come now to about the most important This was a very wide-oread evil among our many facturers. Alded by the Government, they made a great deaf of money, but as a rule they were exceedingly careless in providing for repairs and renewals. They went up year after year directly the last cent of their estnings to dividen spending the smallest amount possible on property. They were often enough extraveg and wasteful in their methods of buying support of converting them into finished products of putting these on the market; but they do cach year for future needs. The result was that their plants run down, not only for want of repulrs, but also became of an inability to orbition new and improved methods for old ones. Each year saw new capital coming into every line of business, which was not slow to avail itself of the latest inventions and discoveries in mechanics. More and more plants were unfavor ould not go without consequences of the graves

The point was reached long ago, says Mr. Whiting, when many plants were incapable of holding their own against rogant nor so unfair as to refuse to newer and better domestic establish- recognize what nature has done for us. ments, and in competition with sharp manufacturers. Then came the craze of trust consolidation, the principal motive of the smaller concerns which entered into the great combinations having been to obtain fictitious prices, based on fictitious valuations, for their plants, that in many cases were outworn beyond the possibility of profitable operation. The net result of this movement has been an enormous overcapitalization which must bring consequences of a dlaastrous character, exactly as happened in the outrageous watering of railway stocks prior to the panic of 1893, when the water was squeezed out with most of the unhappy small investors, and some large ones to boot. Mr. Whiting looks for the same thing to occur in connection with the trusts, and therein, he thinks, lies their chief danger.

Our National Growth.

The tremendous industrial growth and increase of wealth in the United States should be a source of gratification and pride to every citizen of the Republic; but unless the reasons for our phenomenal development are well understood, even those of high intelligence are quite likely to be misled by nature of the comparisons made by many non-partisan statisticians. For example, Mr. Hanna, speaking for the Republican organization, claims broadly that the marvelous prosperity of the country is owing to the policy of the party which he represents, and, in efcontinue as long as the Republican party remains in power.

The Republican leader's dictum on th se points is blindly accepted by myriads of well-meaning people. Of course, he knows better, and everybody ought to know that his talk is and nothing at present seems to prommerely for political effect. But those | ise anything better, at the present rate who honestly accept the statement that the Republican party is the beneficent | duced, but quite conceivably might be cause of all our prosperity completely lose sight of the enormous natural advantages which our country possesses. What political party had anything to do with the discovery of gold in various parts of our Western domain? financed without, for England, the dan-None, specifically, although for that source of wealth the Democratic party | tariff. is to be thanked rather than the Re-

Republican party mainly sprang. This

the Mexican war, So the acquisition of Louisiana gave est and most productive territory, and among the most important elements not find itself in money, men, and macontributing to make up the aggregate of our national wealth. This is not intended as a partisan plea on behalf of made for funds to carry it on before Democratic pelicies, but merely as a the middle of October. It may be precans that they did it all, and, further, to bring out into hold relief the true | terms to the Kingdom as was the precause of our national greatness. Without our practically limitless resources no political party could have made the

10 MI COUNTRY What It is, This also suggests a serious defect in the line of comparisons by which the unusually hot summers with outbreaks growth of the country is emphasized, of violence, riots, murders, and an instarting a century or so ago, we gain- the person generally. Up to a very re-251,005 ed upon the great nations of Europe cent date, prevalent climatic conditions Paily average (Sanday, 10,367, excepted) . 38,078 by leans and bounds, finally passing were not of an exciting nature, but that speed. All of this is true, but what is | most parts of the country. it that has enabled us to do it? The have been important factors, but after train robbery, the miners' riot in Colall it is the great area of our country and the extent and variety of its re- suicides, and a serious threatened

our national growth.

If the Republic of today were conthough it was, comparatively, we probably would not new be the richest and num being elevated in one way or anmost productive country in the world. A cursory glance at a map of the Unistatement. The increase of our territorial area has enabled us to furnish homes, without crowding, to many millions of immigrants, and the new terour great export agricultural staplesnotably cotton and wheat. The United States, excluding Alaska, is, roughly speaking, twenty-five times the size of Great Britain, fifteen times the size of France, and twelve times the size | ry the dire potentialities of battle, murof Cermany. Hence we have had very | der, and sudden death. It is not the much more room for growth than they have, and our increase has been corre-

spondingly more rapid. We may observe the same thing by own country. Take Massachusetts as the steel workers, and that they may an example. At the time of the Revo- not get any dog-day bite that would lution that State contained approxi- render them incapable of calm reasonmately one-sixth of the population, and | ing, and arouse their fighting blood unperhaps one-fourth of the wealth of necessarily. Marcus A. Hanna speaks the country; but it does not do it now. with sense and truth when he says The growth of the Old Bay State has that the trust and the men ought to been very satisfactory, but, neverthe- get together and patch up their difless, she now represents not more than ferences, and that the danger to genulation, and, perhaps, not very much widespread struggle between capital more than that proportion of the na- and labor at this juncture are great tion's actual wealth. It is not to be enough to make the matter personal to supposed that there will be the same employers and employed throughout material growth, either actual or rela- | the country. Let us all pray today for tive, in a small and densely populated a cool wave, which naturally will make State that will take place in a ter- for agreement or arbitration, while ritory four hundred times as large, presenting almost every variety of climate, through which a large part of the soil, and production.

in lesser degree, the United States is turbance. small nations of the Old World. Russia is the only one of them that approaches us in extent and resources, and, taking all things into consideration, it is doubtful if the whole of Europe equals the United States in natural wealth. In some of the most imfactor in the evolution of the trust problem, I tural wealth. In some of the most im-rader to the neglect to charge to depreciation, portunt elements of wealth, particularly coal and iron, we know that our country is far in the lead. It is our great supply of these two minerals, coupled with the abundance of our raw materials used in miscellaneous manufacturing, that has given us our preeminence in this portion of the industrial held. Not less important is the fact that our agricultural resources make us practically independent of the rest of the world in the matter of food

supply. These are some of the natural conditions that have contributed to our magnificent growth, and while it is not improper for us to take due credit to ourselves for our own contributions in the way of industry, energy, and intelligence, we should neither be so ar-

British War Finances.

The "London Statist," one of the ablest and most conservative economic and financial journals in the Old World, frankly admits that at the present rate of expenditure for war purposes in South Africa, amounting to seven million five hundred thousand dollars per week, the surplus in the treasury derived from the latest consols loan will be wiped out by October 15, and that then it will become necessary for the Government to borrow more money, and a large sum, unless conditions should change in the meantime, which now does not look probable. 'The "Statist" argues that, before adjourning Parliament should endow the treasury officials with power to deal with the matter temporarily, and to raise funds by the issue of treasury certificates to be taken up later with the proceeds of a new loan.

The question presented by the "Statist" is one which has been troublling the British Ministry a great deal of late. The debt burden on the backs of the British taxpayers is already a serious matter, and one which neither they nor their rulers like to contemplate. The income tax is believed to have reached its limit, and if addithe claims of partisan leaders and the | tional revenue be demanded not any of | It was not the mere prospect of getting it probably could come from that source. On the occasion this year when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed and carried an export duty of a shilling per ton on coal, it will be remembered that there was a storm of angry profect, he asserts that the prosperity will test and a widespread impression in the trade that such a tax would result in shutting England and Wales out of the coal markets of Western Europe and

> the Mediterranean, If we were to assume that the South African war would last another year, of cost, which is not likely to be reincreased, at the end of that period there would be an additional debt of three hundred and ninety million dollars to provide for; and it is not easy to see how such a new loan could be gerous resort to a general protective

With these considerations in view publican, for the territory was acquired there is no room for wonder that the by a Democratic Administration, not present ministry, which brought on the

born, but in the face of the determined | hesitates to offer it in Parliament for opposition of the party from which the renewed discussion. It may be said also that the opposition dislikes to was one of the incidental results of tackle R, since a party success in driving the Conservatives from power would entail assumption by the Libto us an immense expanse of our rich- erals of the task of finding ways and means to meet the situation. Neverthis was a distinctively Democratic theless, as the "Statist" truly states, measure. The mineral and agricultural something must be done. War at seven products of this vast territory are and a half million dollars a week does terial, and the struggle must be aban doned by Great Eritain, or provision counter to the claim of the Republi- dicted that the next loan will not be floated as readily or on as favorable ceding one.

Wars and Rumors of Wars.

People of an observant turn of mind have noted the frequent coincidence of How frequently we hear it said that crease in the number of crimes against the richest of them with race horse could not be said of the past week in

Already we have examples of seasonenergy and intelligence of our people able madness in the daring Montana erado, a liberal crop of homicides and sources that lie at the foundation of strike of the steel workers employed by the Morgan trust. Were it possible for the weather to transact business long fined to the original territory, large on its recent record basis; the probabilities are that we should find Jehanother from ocean to ocean, and so it is matter for thankfulness that the eleted States will show the truth of this | ments are hardly able to keep up such a pace for a great while.

On general principles, it is always a good thing during the heated term for difference of opinion upon a matter of ethics, politics, religion, or what club won the pennant in 1776, which in Jantime of year to feel strongly on any subject; the effort is too uncomfortable. This is so true that we sincerely hope Mr. J. P. Morgan will not find it worth considering separate portions of our while to make an impossible issue with

Fourth of July Instruction.

ests of the "New York Sun," wandered through New York during the busy hours of the Fourth of July, this year, and asked the children whom he met if they knew why they were celebrating. The answers which he received were often peculiar.

This is his account of some of them: " It celebrates the signing of our Constitu

be Constitution? "Yes. That's the set of rules our goes by, you know, she returned confidently. "A boy of nine came nearer to it. "The lattle 1776," he mid promptly. Other children said the Revolution had ended on that day. "Two little girls, about ter and twelve, occupied a doorway with their small brother. "It's ast made a holiday to shoot cruckers on," the

I think it has something to do with a

"Oh, yes; it's the day on which the first flag was adopted," chimed in the cider sister.

Further down the East Side a well-dressed girl of fourteen gave the following remarkable explanation of the heliday's origin:

"Perhaps you've heard of Benjamin Franklin, long ago. In those days we had nothing but candles to hurn—and candles were very dear. But Franklin didn't care and so he tried and tired to get the electric into the candles he was so glad be got up this celebration.

"Another little girl was much interested in the question. She was about ten years old, and conversed on many worldly topics with much wisdom. "Oh, yes, I'll tell you," she soul four forefathers, on the Fourth of July years ago, founded this State."

"Then I suppose children in other parts of graduated as a doctor o' laws, passed at

Country don't have any Fourth of July, said

, no; only those in New York,' returned the child compliancity,
"Crowds of bright-faced boys and girls shook their heads and cheerfully acknowledged that they had never heard the meaning of the feast they were celebrating. Finally one child explained:
"They don't teach us anything about that till we get up in the higher schools," she said.

"'And how soon is that?"
"'Wall. I'm eleven,' said this little girl.
"Some girls get up when they're twelve. I mayn't until I'm thirteen.'"

This is rather a queer state of things, and it seems as if something ought to be done about it. Of course, the ignorance of some of the children is accounted for by the fact that they were the children of illiterate immigrants who taught them nothing at home, but it seems as if it should not be very hard to teach a child in the schools what the Fourth of July is for.

They did it in the old-time district school. They also did it in the church -that is, the Sunday school. Every child for weeks before the Fourth dreamed over the Sunday school picnic, out of doors that excited them so they lived out-of-doors-it was the marching, the games, the flags, the firecrackers, and the speeches. The miaister, or the judge, or the great man of the town, always read the Declaration of Independence, somebody else always made a speech describing the signing of that famous document, and patriotic songs were sung, and patriotic airs played by the village band. The inquisitive mind of the village urchin dld not fail to enquire what it was all about, and there was always somebody to tell him. Not infrequently he was made to tell it himself, in some oration or reci tation, which was part of the school exhibition; but if he was not required to do this, there was always some kindly

man or woman to explain; "Well, son, this is the day on which they signed the Declaration of Independence. You know what that is? It was the paper that made us free from Great Britain. Before that we were know what that is? ries, but now we are the United States of have any King."

The child might not understand this explanation, but he thought about it. and, by and by, he learned more of it. only before the Republican party was 'war, looks askance at the subject, and seems to be that he does not ask ques- rency and commercial values.

tions. There is so much going on that he has all that he can do to keep up with the procession, and assimilate half the things which are stuffed into his active brain. At least, if that is not who have such hazy ideas about the one holiday of all the year which is a delight and joy to them, what is the

matter? Another prominent character of the days f Wilhelm I, Bismarok, and Moltke has assed away in the person of the venerthle ex-German Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe. Withelm II will now have to ook far and wide for any of the vetatner in the stirring times when the nan unity under the leadership of Prussia vas about to be realized.

Probably it is unnecessary to inform most of our renders that yesterday was quite a severely hot day, notwithstanding a mollifying breeze of appreciable though not always large, proportions. Many heat prostrations were reported, and people on the streets looked as if more might be expected. But along in the afternoon, for once in his life. Prof. Moore came gallantly to the rescue and cooled the atmosphere with a refreshing hunder shower, which resulted in afotherwise might have tossed upon beds of pain and perspiration and become rofanatic in their distress.

has been closed to the public, and the pair the imperial residences against the Court. It is stated that the valuables nese art, who would resent being called looters. But they are, just the same.

Agreeably to the surprise of many of her Washington friends, Mrs. McKinley stood the hot journey to her Canton home | the Ito Government split mankind to keep cool and in an equable spendidly, and is probably better in ritory supplies the major portion of frame of mind, as far as possible. A health today than she has been at any time since the Presidential party started for the Pacific Coast. Among her old acighbors and pleasant surroundings there should be a strong probability that uary or February would amount to the Lady of the White House will return nothing, in July and August may car- to the Capital in the autumn with her strength entirely restored.

PERSONAL.

Hugh Douglass Wise, who has been made a captain in the Ninth Regiment. United States Infantry, is the young officer who carried his camera up the hill at San Juan and rendered important service by photographing the position of the enemy. Captain Wise was graduated from West Point in 1894.

The Archbishop of York completed his seventy-fifth year on June 15. Entering the British army as a young man, he served in India for five years, and before retiring as Heutenant he had become ina twentieth part of our aggregate pop- eral business interests involved in a terpreter to the regiment, so cleverly did master the intricacles of Hindustani. When he ceased soldiering he went to Cambridge, where he graduated with high honors in mathematics, and then took or-ders in 1856. In 1875 he was made vicar of Kensington, and three years later Bishop of Lichfield, where he remained until 1891, when Lord Salisbury offered him the primacy of the north, in the administrafor agreement or arbitration, while tion of which he has so remarkably dis-horrid, torrid days, such as those tinguished himself.

and and Pacific Railroad, has been a resident of New York for some time. Mr. Moore was born in Utica, N. Y., on October 25, 1848. He was educated at a seminary in Oneida and in Cortland Academy at Homer, N. Y., and in 1857 entered Amherst College.

disabilities.

The financial cost of the war up to the 31st of May, in round numbers, was \$755, 000,000, which is an average of nearly \$1, 500,000 a day. The public debt of Great Britain has been increased \$275,000, 000 a year by adding to the tax on incomes of the comes and other the financial cost of the war up to the 31st of May, in round numbers, was \$755, 000,000, which is an average of nearly \$1, 500,000 a day. The public debt of Great Britain has been increased \$275,000, 000 a year by adding to the tax on in-William H. Moore, who has been elect-American people have just passed, are ed a director of the Chicago, Rock Isl-For precisely the same reason, only always incentives to trouble, and dis- and and Pacific Railroad, has been a res-

Fleetwood Wilson, C. B., who has been made head of the tribunal at Pretoria which will consider all claims for dam- expenditures during the contest for seats age done by British troops, went to South in the Commonwealth House of Repre-Africa some months ago as financial adviser to Lord Kitchener. In 1893 he had appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State.

Booker T. Washington, President of the National Negro Business League, announces that the league will hold a national convention in Chicago on August 21, 22, and 23,

autographic communication from Pope ity on a scale of unprecedented splendor. Leo XIII, congratulating the Catholics On the other hand, a commonwealth conof the establishment of the anniversary of the diocese of St. Paul.

The late Baron Fitzgerald, an Irish Denten hat mills, Metbourne, Mr. Tudor judge, who was on the bench for twenty | says his expenses will amount to less years, never once pronounced a capital than £50. As a member of the House of flag, said the younger girl, as her eye wandered ever the display of bunting up and down the sentence and Lord Morris, who are for exemption of the sentence and the sentence are the sentence and the sentence are the sentence and the sentence are sentence as a sentence are sentenced twenty-two years, never hanged a crimi-

graduated as a doctor of laws, passed at once into the diplomatic service and filled successively Junior appointments at the embassics of Athens, Bucharest, Berlin, Beigrade, and Constantinople

M. Laberdesque, who fought a duel with Max Regis in Paris recently, is only twenty-seven, but has seen many adventures. He was born in Cuba, has fought in several Central American revolutions d served with the Spahis in Algeria un-r the French flag. He has been a prinin forty-three duels with sword. ataghan, and pistol.

The restoration of Missouri Pacific to the dividend-paying column is a great personal triumph for Mr. George J. Gould, the eldest son and the natural successor of the late Jay Gould, who was, perhaps, man of his time. Jay Gould lived to see the Missouri Pacific a dividend payer, and he lived to see it shrink almost to nothing. The son, whose patience is as tireless as his energy is indomitable, has had the pleasure of putting the Missouri Pacific system on a higher plane than the the ablest and most resourceful railroad system on a higher plane than it ever held turing the lifetime of his father.

Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, as a young man, saw a great deal of Goethe. Shortly before his death he dictated his recollections, and they will be published by the Goethe Society.

Queen Margherita of Italy has the renutation of being the best educated woman in the ranks of European royalty. She reads and writes English, French, Ger-man, and Spanish, and has a wide acnaintance with the Greek and Latin

classics. N. Annandale and H. C. Robinson, of England, are about to undertake a zoological expedition to the Slamese Malay States, where they intend to spend a year in the native State of Jalor, near the east east of Lower Siam. They will be equipped for collecting in all branches of natual history, but intend deveting particular ittention to the pre-Malayan tribes of Negrito stock who inhabit the centre of he peninsula. Since Jalor is on the bor-lerland in which the Siamese and Malay races meet, their ethnological work should e of great interest.

L. E. Bleckley, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, aged seventythree, not content with matriculating as student last year at the State University has engaged the services of a futor for the summer months, Prof. Mareno, who has just been elected professor of mathematics at Stanford University, will spend several weeks with the distinuished jurist at his summer home and coach him industriously. Judge Bleckley is writing what he expects to be an epoch-making book, called "Values," and The trouble with the New York child he desires the assistance of the learned mathematician. The book deals with cur-

FOREIGN TOPICS.

December 29, 1902, will complete 260 years since Peter the Great sanctioned the ap pearance of the first Russian newspaper. the trouble with these bright children, and the Bibliographical Society of Mos cow proposes to celebrate the anniversary by issuing an edition de luxe volume con taining a list of all the Russian newspa-pers published during the two centuries with portraits of the more distinguished journalists. The proceeds are to be ap-plied to a fund for the relief of journalists

Viscount Katsura, the new Premier of Japan, who is now about fifty-four or fifty-five years of age, achieved, while s licetenant-general in the Japanese army. rans who were at the back of his grand- great distinction in command of the First Army Corps during the war with China treat dream of the Hohenzollerns of Ger- He was advanced to this high position on the retirement of his friend. Marsha Yamagata. He fought two of the bloodies buttles with the Chinese that took place in the course of the war-Kang-wasal where General Sung made a stout re sistance, the Japanese loss being 9 pc cent of the total number of men engaged and Kaiping, where the Chinese also fought well and bravely, luflicting heavy losses or the Japanese. As a result of Katsura's tactics and strategy he commanded all the roads leading from Manchuria into China. His concluding achievement was the assault and capture of Niu-chwang. fording sleep to thousands last night who A few weeks later peace negotiations put an end to the war. The Mikado recognized Katsara's services by making him a viscount.

Viscount Katsura was Minister of War According to a despatch from China in the last Yamagata Cabinet, which impresently, the Forbidden City at Pekin has been closed to the public, and the Chinese Officials are getting ready to refer to the leading statesmen's views are pair the imperial residences against the concerned, are so slight that it might truly be affirmed that nobody but a Japanese can understand them. It may be Court. It is stated that the valuables and even the carvings of the palaces have side of Yamagata rather than to that of been removed by Western lovers of Chi- Ito, but he is also a Progressive. So far as Japan's foreign policy is concerned, h will make no change in that pursued by Ito, but there will be some slight medi ito, but there will be some slight modi-fications with regard to the domestic poly of the country, principally affecting its nancial arrangements—the rock on which

The recent death of the English peer, Lord Wantage, affords a curious example of how peerages die out. He was the first and last of the line, though the title was American fighting men have ever been not conferred upon him in 1885 with any sparing of their words.—Pittsburg Disidea of its being only a life peerage, for patch. he was a very wealthy man. Lord Wantgreat deal of talk lately about model saloons that are run by peers, but it is not generally known that Lord Wantage was the first peer to run an establishment of this kind. He started a model inn at Ardington, England, long before the rise of the Gothenburg system, and gave the profits to local charities. What was more remarkable was the sale of soup at the public house during the winter months, a boon that was greatly appreciated by boon that was greatly appreciated by he villagers. It was rather a strange rticle of diet for a public house to self-wer the counter, but on some days more noney was taken for soup than for beer.

Before the war was declared with the Boer Republic Oom Paul predicted that 'all the world will shudder at the butcher's bill," and the English people are beginning to appreciate his meaning. The total number of casualties to the British | The Chinese indemnity list shows that army in South Africa up to the 21st of the bulk of the money is to go to the May was 66,197, of whom 19,648 died; 369 Russian bear, the British Hon, and the officers and 3.819 men were killed in ac-tion; 118 officers and 1.288 men died of ling a book on "Wild Animals I Have Known."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. tion; 118 officers and 1,288 men died of wounds; 241 officers and 9,426 men died of disease, and 9 officers and 714 men are missing, their bodies never having been recovered. The remainder have been discharged for wounds, sickness and other

Melbourne witnessed the extremes of sentatives. The candidate who spent most was Sir Malcolm McEachern, a member of the firm of McIlwraith, McEachern & Co. His election for the city of Melbourne is understood to have cost some £50,000. He is married to a daughter of the late mining king of the Bendigo gold field, and his period of office as Mayor Archbishop Iroland has received an of Melbourne was signalized by hospitalon the recent celebration of the fiftieth stituency adjoining Sir Malcolm's has been won by the nomince of the Labor party, Frank Tudor, an employe in the

> Representatives he will receive a salary of £400 a year.
>
> One candidate for a seat in the Australian Commonwealth Parliament issued on the eve of the election the following statement: "I have traveled in the conduct of this contest more than 10,000 miles, a large portion on foot. I have published and circulated, chiefly by my own hands. or by those of members of my own family, 1,700,000 pages of literature in book form. I have published 120,000 copies of speeches delivered in the constituency, and 125,000 copies of four-page circulars. It is utterly impossible that this amount of work and literature can fail to have its effect." Alas! it was only too possible. The candidate who tramped, print-ed, and published on this colossal scale found himself at the bottom of the poll

> when the numbers were up. Baron Takasaki, chief of the poets' bureau in the imperial palace of Tokyo, says that the Emperor of Japan's love of poetry increases with years. Scarcely an evening passes that his Majesty does not compose from twenty-seven to thirty of the thirty-one syllabled couplets called wa-ka. These are handed to Baron Takasaki for examination. Baron Takasaki has held his present position since 1892 and he declares that the number of couplets composed by his Majesty from that time up to the end of last March was 37,000. The Empress also is very fond of writing verses, but her Majesty's pen is not so prolific as that of the Emperor. She composes about two couplet wice a week-quite enough for any ordinary mortal

Much has been written from time to time about the French Foreign Legion, that strange, mysterious medley of men collected from nearly every corner of the earth, but chiefly from Germany, In this osmopolitan corps are to be found rubbing shoulders together noblemen and gentlemen who have lost caste, disgraced offiers, broken-down bankers and notaries. artists, and students who have failed in life deserters from various armies, es caped convicts, thieves, pickpockets, and men who have managed to cheat the guiflotine or the halter.

It is certain that there are numerous reutons and especially Alsatians in the egion; but, then, many of the Austrians also put themselves down as Germans, while Frenchmen, who desire, for reasons best known to themselves, to remain utterly unknown, inscribe themselves as Belgians, Swiss, and sometimes as Ital lans. Among these adventurers and casttways there are men who are to be heard liscussing Kant, Leibnitz, and, in another connection, Wagner in their barrack rooms or along the free, shaded principal street of Sidi-bel-Abbes. There are commen legionaries who know five or six lan-guages, and who can quote ancient and modern writers. Others are marvelous musicians, actors, acountants. When they die in the colonies or in battle they are thrown into a hole and covered up, but, as M. d'Esparbes relates, there is generally a prayer said over the dead com-rade by somebody who "plays the priest" for the occasion.

or the occasion All, however, who have had any expe rience of the legionaries attest that there can be no question of their bravery. They are always ready and willing to fight, and they gladly forget their serrows, trou-bles, and privations amid the din of bat-tle and when the bullets are flying which

POLITICAL COMMENT.

We as a nation are engaged in preisely the same work which inflamed the colonies to resistance to the injustice and ppression of Great Britain. We have given George III and Lord North the indication of imitation. We have de-

If the Democracy can ever get together on the basis of their ancient principles. and, discarding the radical theories that have done so much to wreck the partyunite on a few wise doctrines, the chief of which is to repeal all the laws that have created great fortunes for favored classes and special individuals, there will be some hope of tegalning public favor nd securing a return to power.- New Orleans Picayune.

The civil government lie need not deseive anybody. The Taft government is not a civil government at ail. It is military not merely because it is proclaimed the War Department-that is merely formality for tariff purposes—but be-use it is in fact nothing more than an iministrative arm of the military.—Chicago Chronicle

It is asserted that peace has finally allighted with both feet in the Philippines. Anything further in the line of boisterous disturbances and shooting affrays will come under the head of police court happenings.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The American officer detailed to study the South African war reports that the Boers are not soldiers. Considering what they have done, one may ask what would have happened had they been soldiers? It is worth while to remember that European officers made the same comment on both the American armies in our civil war; yet it is probable that those armies combined could have beaten the rest of the world in arms.-San Francisco Call.

It is not worth while to convict embezzling bank officials, because the President pardons them right out again. President of halfpenny paper journalists who trade McKinley has made a record in this respect.—Duluth Herald.

tary authority in the Philippines to Gen- Lords and Commons prove the absurdity eral Chaffee with the simple phrase, "I of most of the charges of inefficiency bequeath to you all of my troubles," can brought against the Mediterranean squadcommended for its eloquent brevity.

Schley's friends are said to be satisfied age had no children. There has been a to have Sampson's picture on that medal, so long as the battle of Santiago is not depicted. Happy thought! Why not let the obverse represent Sampson rampant, while on the reverse appears the Matanzas mule couchant?—Albany Argus.

Mr. Hull naturally favors military rule in the Philippines. He is interested in a lumber deal, and local governments may not be workable.-Atlanta Constitution.

months. Probably they will never come to trial and will enjoy unmolested the share they are supposed to have received of the money Carter defrauded the Government of, And Carter would have fared as well if he had not been under the firm hand of the army. Militarism has the good features.—Charleston Post.

Congressman Hull does not have much

It is about time for Philadelphia to sell session Mr. Brodrick's glittering army the old Liberty Bell to a junk dealer-if scheme

many Britons are anxious to escape land Democrat.

There has not been a death from yellow fever in Cuba this year. A few light cases covers the record and not a case now exists. The Cubans get a mighty fine start. Clean bill of health, good years. A very different situation to what they'd have had if turned abroad to do for themselves after we had driven out the Spaniard.-Chattanooga Times.

The Alabama Constitutional Convention is confronted with the question whether women are any better than negroes when it comes to voting.—Philadelphia Ledger. Overcertification of checks was the rock upon which the Seventh National Bank of New York went to wreck. The law provides severe penalties for this practice and the Government cannot afford to be lenient in this case.-Portland Argus.

It is safe to say that Senator Foraker is more concerned about the Republican party losing negro votes in Ohio and other Northern States than he is about the Government losing the support of the negro race.-New Orleans States.

A civil service examination will not transform a scoundrel into a saint or make a weak man immune to temptation. Porto Ricans are not men and brethren, If there has been fraud in Maryland, steps have already been taken which will lead to the punishment of the guilty and to a correction of the returns. It will be time to despair when knavery is permanently triumphant.-Brooklyn Eagle.

St. Paul entertained Jones of Nevada, Butler of North Carolina, Pettigrew of South Dakota, and Sulzer of New York yesterday. That was a pretty heavy day's work, considering the heat.-Kansas City Star.

It seems that General Sickles tackled the wrong bureau. He would have received strong support had he gone after the weather department.-Baltimore Her-

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

An article from the pen of Admira

Schley, in "Success," puts him squarely on record in opposition to Admiral Samp son's recent recommendation against the promotion of men from the ranks of the navy to commissioned officers. Admiral Schley says he has always favored the equal opportunity for promotion of the man behind the gun in the navy with his brother in the army, citing his official recommendation to that effect of about fifteen years ago. By taking this attitude Admiral Schley adds luster to his record and upholds the honor of his rank. Any other suggestion casts a slur upon the high office held by Farragut and Porter and upon the character as gentlemen of Perry and Meiville. The Navy Department may engrave the portrait of Sampson upon the Santiago medal, but nothing the department can do will wipe out the stain of claiming all honor for a victory in which he did not personally participate or tle and when the bullets are nying which send so many of them to the roughly-made grave wherein their crimes and which he did not personally participate, or which Add their follies are buried with them for-pittsburg Dispatch,

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Cheering Increase in the English Revenue Returns.

LONDON, July 6 .- Amid all the recent esimistic cries of British decadence at the hands of American and German comnetition, the Chapcellor of the Exchenuer ared the British policy of subjugation still preserves his smile. The revenue and commercial spoliation consistent with national honor. We have torn the Declaration to shreds and by our foreign policy written "Lie" on the monument of Bunker Hill.—Indianapolis Sentiacl.

There is indeed a decided failing off in the conterp about British decay. Like this outery about British decay. Like this week's attempted panie over the alleged leficiency of the Mediterranean squadron, t was largely the work of a few hystercal journalists and members of Parliament who have always shown an infinite incapacity for seeing events in their true perspective

One can imagine what a storm these

hysterical writers would have raised if the following item of news came from, say New York or Hamburg, instead of Giastow: "The new turbine steamer King Edward, it is announced, ran from Durabarton to Campbelltown and back, a three hours' journey, at a uniform speed of twenty knots. This is the first commercial steamer fitted with Parson's steam turbine method of propulsion. Vibration is practically non-existent. The famous house of Denny were the builders and Mr. Parsons declares that his company is ready to build turbines for any size of vess; the larger and faster the better." If these talngs had been done in Germany or the States, the most sounding adjectives would not have sufficed for their record here. As it is, the item passes almost unrecorded. As one English commentator has it, "You invent a potato-masher in Birmingham and nobody will buy it. Call it an American notion and you cannot make it fast enough." The more this week's naval scare is exmined, the less worthy of serious attention it appears. It had its true origin in the desire for notoriety of a little group upon the combined ignorance and sensitiveness of the public on naval questions, General MacArthu,'s transfer of mili- The official statements in the Houses of

They prove also that the long made plans of the Admiralty meet all the necessities, and indeed all the possibilities of the case. What these plarmists are never able to realize is that the British fleet is an instrument of peace, not of rampageous and incessant war, but so planned that an effective scheme of defence springs into life at the moment the Lords of the Admralty telegraph the one word "mobilize" to every naval port. The Kaiser's historic telegram to Mr. Kruger and the Fashoda crisis proved this readiness Green and the Gaynors are now on the of the fleet for all emergencies, and the Supreme Court docket and their case will Admiralty programme, long in preparadrag through that tribunal for many tion and announced last night, shows no falling away from the past record.

The four new battleships will be the largest and most formidable ships affoat, unexampled as engines of offence and defence, if one excepts the new superposed turret vessels of the American Navy, which, owing to the much-disputed mode of mounting their weapons, hardly count among British naval authorities. They will be able to bring to bear on an enemy when giving chase two of each of their heavier weapons and two of their sixinch guns. This means that the first forward discharge at the foe will send faith in the provincial governments es- at his vital parts, with tremendous force, tablished in the Philippines. Yet the two twelve-inch shells of 850 pounds each. Iowa statesman is not so difficult to two projectiles of 380 pounds each, and please as might be supposed. For instance, if he were given all the franchises and land grants he hoped to lay his have similar aft-fire. With these new and land grants he hoped to lay his hands on when he went to the Philippinos he might have a great deal more considence in the general order of things. mpleting for sea, in addition to two Why not form a ring so that Comrade third-class cruisers, a couple of sloops, Mark Hanna and Comrade Dan Sickles and twenty-five torpedo boat destroyers, Mark Hanna and Comrade Dan Sickles can have it out?—Detroit Free Press.

General Gomez's visit to this country is made as if he were a modest person who made as if he were a modest person who had never done a great thing or who had not strengthened and stimulated his people in a long and bitter fight for freedom. The result is that the Americans are liking Gomez more than ever, and if they could they would add popular demonstrations to the official honors which are being paid to him.—Philadelphia to sait the Government postpone to another the about time for Philadelphia to sait season Mr. Brodrick's glittering army

the Republican thieves haven't already the shade, and relative humidity, every carried it off.—Nashville American. With the temperature at 85 degrees in Several Congressmen will be back from keep alive the tales of the great Liberal the Philippines in time for the next session, filled with facts which their associates will not accept.—Philadelphia Ecdger.

A Southern darkey is contesting the right mons, that Mr. Asquith is not, and never the seven a rival candidate. of Dowie to call himself Eigan, on the ground of priority of claim. It looks as if the colored man had got in his caveat first.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Great Britain is having trouble in removed the colored man is having trouble in remove of opinion. "With no Gladstone to ences of opinion. "With no Gladstone to the color of the col cruiting sailors for its navy. This seems strange when it is remembered that so many Britons are anytous to except land the sound for the surmount everything with a policy of his own. I see no hope for Liberalism in e in South Africa,-St. Louis Globe- Minister last week. Most men agree crat. the immediate future,

SOLDIER AND DIPLOMAT.

General Gomez is a diplomat and a poet as well as a soldier. His address to the schools everywhere, such order and con-tent as was not seen before in a hundred graceful. But more important than his language is the warm heart behind it all. In spite of a fiery temper, General Comez, through all the political complications, has shown himself a pretty good friend of the United States. His visit to President McKinley is one of the most picturesque episodes in our effort for the redemption and regeneration of Cuba. There are very few of our people who will not sympathize with the old general's desire to see the flag of independence floating for a time at least over the fair island which has seen peace and prosperity.-Boston Journal.

WHY DISCRIMINATE?

Southern Republicans in the next Congress are going to hold the whip over the Administration on the question of disfranchisement of Americans of African descent. Their argument has been manufactured by the policy of the Administration in the "colonies," Mr Filipinos and why make such a fuss about dark-skinned men not in the islands? Unconstitutional instructions are coming home to plague the inventors. If there be a lawful status, neither subject nor citizen, under the flag in one part of the American Republic, why not in any part?-Chicago Chroniele.

WHAT WAR HAS DELAYED.

If Mr. McKinley had not adopted a warlike policy in the Philippines, or had not, in fact, bought the Philippines at all, and if at the same time the American people had continued to pay their taxes without a murmur, this country would today have no public debt at all. Think of it! We might have been the only great country in the world without a dollar of public indebtedness and therefore, free from the obligation to pay \$30,000,000 n year of in-terest money. This is the result that terest money. This is the result that might have been accomplished with the money that has been thrown away in kill-ing from 75,000 to 100,000 Filipinos during

the last three years.-Hartford Times. ADDICKS AND THE PRESIDENT.

"Gas" Addicks, the notorious boodler of Delaware, has afforded the country another glimpse of his moral "make-up," and has done it by publicly rebuking President McKinley. Having secured control of Delaware Republicanism by the power of his check book, he has named a collector of the port of Wilmington, but the President shows no disposition to endorse the selection. Addicks gives as a reason that the President "is afraid of the news-papers." This is a form of cowardice un-known to the political buccaneers of known to the political buccaneers of which Addicks, Senator Quay, and Mayor Ashbridge are striking types.—New Orleans States.